The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR—— VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1786. (No. 113.)

Richard Conway,

Has for sale on reasonable terms,

A FEW casks of choice MUSCOVADO SUGARS, ALLUM and LISBON SALT, BARBADOES and GRANADA RUM.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on the corner of King and Pitt streets.—It is a very convenient house, well fitted, and suitable for a genteel family.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 16, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For the Term of Two Years and Five Months,

A LARGE and convenient STORE-HOUSE, at present occupied by SAMUEL and THOMAS HANSON, together with a dry cellar under the same.—Possession will be given immediately.—For terms apply to T. H. HANSON.

Alexandria, March 14, 1786.

LOTS on different streets to be disposed of, either in fee-simple or on ground-rent.——For terms apply to DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, March 16, 1786.

☞ He would sell Final Settlement Certificates.

Wanted to Charter, by the Subscriber, about the latter end of April next, for Cape-Francois, and to return here.

A Vessel of about fifty tons

burthen.—I would, if agreeable, go master of her for the voyage.

DAVID JONES.

Alexandria, March 16, 1786.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 3d day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation whereon Benjamin Moody, deceased, lived, in Fairfax County, near the old Court-House, for ready-money,

SIX likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, girls and boys; also, Horses, Cows, and sundry household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to enumerate, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Moody, deceased.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock and continue till all are sold.

THOMAS MOODY, Executor,

March 16, 1786.

☞ Whereas some evil disposed person (much to my prejudice) propagated that I had not a right to sell those Negroes I offered for sale the first of March; I beg leave to inform all such persons, that I have a right, and any person inclining to purchase any of the above slaves may be assured that an indisputable title will be made by T. MOODY.

To be sold at all events, on Thursday the 30th instant,

A VALUABLE merchant and grist MILL with two water wheels and two pair of stones, with a good store house, counting-room, and other conveniences; with eighty five acres of LAND, as per survey, which will be produced on the day of sale.—As much ready-money must be paid as will satisfy an execution of about £. 320;—for the balance twelve months credit will be given, on bond and good security.—This is the mill formerly known by the name of Bland's, on the main river of Occoquan.—The sale will be at the mill, fourteen miles from Dumfries and twenty-five from Alexandria.—The situation of this mill, taking in every convenience, is equal to any in the State of Virginia.

JOHNSTON SMITH,
RICHARD GRAHAM, Mortgagee.

Prince-William County,
March 15, 1786.

THE MEDICINAL SHOP kept by the Subscriber, is moved to his new house on Fairfax-street, between Prince and Duke streets, where practitioners of physic, private families and others, may be supplied with assortments of medicines or single articles, on as low terms at least, as the same are to be had any where on the continent, for cash or tobacco at the current price.

He has COUNTRY CERTIFICATES for sale at the rate of *two* for *one*, whereby those who have the tax to pay that is now collecting by the Sheriffs, may do it with half the sum it will cost them if they are unprovided with certificates.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexandria, March 23, 1786.

FOR SALE,

[illegible] the brig Harriot, lying at Mr. Watson's Wharf,

WEST-INDIA rum, cyder, cogniac brandy in ankers, cheese, chocolate, codfish, stone lime, of the best quality, soal leather, calves skins, mens' shoes, saddles, whalebone, elegant mahogany chairs, very neat Pembroke and card tables, handsome desks, and maple tables, and a general assortment of ironmongery, consisting of Dutch ovens, waggon-boxes, pots and kettles of all sizes with handles, skillets, spid[illegible], teakettles, large and small andirons, warranted axes and hoes, &c. &c. —Also, sundry articles of plate.

N. B. The master of said brig wishes to contract for a quantity of herring, to be delivered early in the fishing season.

Alexandria, March 23, 1786.

LEFT in our warehouse in the town of Falmouth about twelve months ago, by a waggoner who brought goods from the town of Alexandria to Fredericksburg, a bag of COFFEE weighing 96 *lb.* The owner by application to the Subscribers and paying the charge of this advertisement may receive his coffee, or the value thereof.

DAVENPORT and TRIPLETT.

Feb. 26, 1786.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on two bonds given by us to BRYAN BRUIN, in part pay of a tract of land purchased of him on this creek, as we are determined not to pay either of them or any part thereof, unless compelled by law, until he makes us a proper title.

FELIX SEYMAUR,
PRYER S. ROOLEY.

Luney's Creek, Hardy County, March 7, 1786.

To be rented by the year,

or for a term of years,

A COMPLETE BAKE-HOUSE with two ovens, lately occupied by Mr. James Adam, deceased, with all the necessary conveniencies for carrying on said business in the most extensive manner.—Also, to be hired by the month or year, two good bakers, who can carry on the business to advantage.—There is also convenient to said bake-house, a kitchen, meat-house and garden, a convenient brick storehouse, with a good dry cellar.—The whole will be rented together or separately as may be most agreeable to the person inclining to rent the same.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT ADAM.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1786.

☞ Said Adam has for sale, on reasonable terms for cash or produce, old Jamaica and Barbadoes spirits, a quantity of queen's-ware well assorted, a few quarter chests of excellent hyson tea, an assortment of DRY-GOODS, and corks for seines. He has also some lots to let on ground-rent, on Water, Princess and Oronoko streets; also, some rooms by the month or year in his warehouse on the long wharf, very convenient for landing or shipping any kind of goods.

Choice James River COAL

For Sale. Apply to

JOHN ALLISON.

Alexandria, Feb. 23, 1786.

ALL persons who have lodged goods with me as Vendue-Master, are desired to apply and take them away; and those for whom I have sold goods will receive their money on application.—I must once more request those who are indebted to me for goods purchased at Vendue to settle their respective balances; if they do not before the 25th of this month, they may rest assured that I will publish their names for the benefit of the succeeding Vendue-Master.

SAMUEL ARELL.

Alexandria, March 16, 1786.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, very cheap,

Excellent British Inkpowder,

By the dozen or single paper.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harrison.

Alexandria, March 2, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, for dealings at their store in this place, are again requested to make payment, on or before the first day of April, to JOHN ALLISON, who is empowered to settle the same, for after that time no indulgence can be given.—Those to whom they may owe, will please to call and receive payment.—And those indebted to their store at Boyd's-Hole, will please to settle with Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE, who is empowered to give final discharges, also to pay what may be due by them there.

HUNTER, ALLISON and CO.

*** This is not to be repeated after the time above mentioned.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

We have three convenient Store-Houses to let by the year.

HOOE and HARRISON.

RAN away from the Subscriber in Prince William County, a likely Mulatto Boy, named JESSE, about 15 years of age, has short woolly hair of a rusty yellow colour, and has a large scar on one of his legs occasioned by the kick of a horse; his name and clothes he has altered, and endeavours to pass for a freeman; he has been taken up several times, but escaped by gnawing the rope he was tied with, is an artful fellow, and it is supposed will make for Alexandria or Maryland, or endeavour to get on board some vessel.—Whoever delivers said lad to me, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward.

JOHN T. FITZHUGH.

March 13, 1786.

To be sold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books.

A CAUTION to all TRAVELLERS to PHILADELPHIA from the Southern STATES.

Meſſrs. RICHARDS and COMPANY,

THROUGH the channel of your paper I wiſh to lay before the public, the ſeveral ſteps taken by a ſet of men in Pennſylvania, in a proſecution commenced againſt me in that State, by a ſlave of mine, at their inſtigation, under a pretence that he is intitled to his freedom, but illegally deprived of it by me, and held in bondage.—Hence it will appear, that every perſon in the Southern States poſſeſſed of ſlaves, is deeply intereſted in theſe proceedings, and the determination which may be ultimately given in them. For, ſhould buſineſs or curioſity lead any of them to Philadelphia, they may find themſelves very unexpectedly plunged into the ſame embarraſſments which I was, much to my ſurprize, involved in, and from which I am not yet extricated. Before I give a detail of the facts which immediately concern myſelf, it will be neceſſary to inform you and the public, that there is a ſociety eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania, for the purpoſe of aiding and aſſiſting all thoſe unhappy perſons who are cruelly and unjuſtly detained in bondage, in obtaining their freedom. The ſociety have a committee of their members who reſide in Philadelphia, and whoſe buſineſs it is, to inquire after, and aſſiſt all who come within the line laid down by the ſociety at their inſtitution. This committee has council retained, and agents employed, to give them information of all ſuch; and of the arrival of every gentleman, who has with him a ſlave for a waiting-man, who is immediately tampered with. If he proves to be well diſpoſed, and ſatisfied with his ſtation, arguments are uſed, and every meaſure taken, to diſguſt him with it, and to ſpur him on to proſecute his maſter for his freedom. Having given you the outlines of this committee, and their buſineſs, I am to inform you, that in the month of February, 1785, buſineſs called me to Philadelphia, I took with me as a waiter, a Mulatto boy, a ſlave for life, purchaſed for my uſe the January before, by Mr. John Nicholſon, of Doctor Belt of Leeſburg. The boy was ſoon after my arrival, accoſted by ſome of the agents employed by the committee, and informed that a fair opportunity now preſented him of procuring his liberty, if he would avail himſelf of it, which he for ſome time declined; but having been guilty of a ſmall theft, he was apprehended, and previous to his examination brought before me. I ordered him a corporal puniſhment in preſence of the perſon he had plundered, who thereupon diſcharged him from further proſecution. The chaſtiſement ſeemed to inflame him, and he then applied to the committee for their aſſiſtance to procure his freedom. Upon hearing his relation, they very candidly informed him, that they could not render him that ſervice, which from his complexion, they were induced to think they could. Thus matters reſted, until I had finiſhed my buſineſs and was preparing to ſet off, on my return home, when the day preceding my departure the boy was again brought before the committee, who carried him to their council, who undertaking his caſe that evening, ſerved me with an *habeas corpus*, commanding my attendance at Judge Bryan's chambers the next morning. Being wholly unacquainted with every kind of law proceeding, I was much at a loſs how to conduct myſelf, or what ſteps were neceſſary for me to take on this occaſion. I waited upon a gentleman of the profeſſion, with whom I had ſome acquaintance, and mentioned the proceſs which had been ſerved upon me, my recent purchaſe of the boy; and that he was held by the perſon who ſold him to me as a ſlave for life, under the laws of Virginia, of which State I was an inhabitant. This gentleman conſidered the matter as very trivial, but ſaid that it was neceſſary to make a proper return to the writ, and obligingly offered to accompany me the next morning to the Judge's chambers for that purpoſe. We accordingly waited upon the Judge, and found at his chambers the committee and their council. The return was made upon the writ, and my claim to the boy ſtated, if not fully diſcuſſed, before the Judge, who not chooſing ſingly to determine upon ſo intricate a point, adjourned the buſineſs till the next morning, to be heard at the Chief Juſtice's chambers, before the Chief Juſtice and himſelf. I again attended with my friend, and found the ſame perſons aſſembled before the Chief Juſtice. My claim was again ſtated, and the judges fully informed of what alone was ſufficient to have ended the buſineſs; that I was an inhabitant of another State, and that the point they were then examining into, did not depend upon the laws of Pennſylvania, but upon the laws of Virginia, of which State the boy had been many years an inhabitant. However, the point was ſo knotty that *curia adviſare vult* and the buſineſs was again adjourned till the next morning, when it was to undergo another inveſtigation, at the Chief Juſtice's chambers; where the perſons of the preceding day appeared, with the addition of the Attorney-General, on behalf of the committee; when the Judges, after hearing the parties, came to a reſolution, that it ſhould receive a ſolemn determination at the April term: and I was compelled to give bond and ſecurity in the ſum of one hundred pounds, to have the boy forth coming at the day of trial; and the committee directed to give bond in the ſum of fifty pounds, in caſe the determination ſhould be in my favor, to pay coſts of ſuit. Between the different hearings at the Judges chambers, I waited upon the gentleman retained by the committee, and made every fair and reaſonable propoſition to him, but nothing ſhort of abſolute and immediate freedom to the boy would be attended to. I was informed that if I did not come into theſe terms, he would render the proſecution ſo weighty, as to coſt me more than the value of the boy in defending my claim to him. This appeared to me oppreſſive in the higheſt degree. I however, choſe to ſupport my right, be the event what it would. At the Judge's chambers I offered to give bond and ſecurity in any ſum which could be reaſonably demanded to prove the boy a ſlave for life, by the moſt unqueſtionable and ſatisfactory teſtimony; or if I failed in doing it, to ſet him at liberty, as ſoon as that teſtimony ſhould, by the judges, be deemed inſufficient. But this propoſal was likewiſe rejected. In ſhort, through the whole examination, I found, that nothing but abſolute and immediate freedom to the boy would be accepted of on the part of the committee, and that if I refuſed to gratify them in this particular, all the artifice and chicanery, all the plague and vexation with which the law is ſo horridly clogged, would be put in practice and exerted againſt me, and that ſo abundantly, that I had reaſon to fear I ſhould at laſt be overwhelmed with the weight of it, and driven into a compliance with their meaſures. My attendance upon the *habeas corpus*, detaining me ten days in Philadelphia after my other buſineſs was ſettled, let me clearly ſee what I had to expect before the final determination of the action. I obtained a commiſſion to examine my witneſſes, but in my return to Virginia, was detained ſeveral days in Baltimore by buſineſs of importance. When I got home, found I was too late to execute the commiſſion in time for the April term. This put me under the neceſſity of praying a continuance until the October term, which was granted. When October term came on, the commiſſion had executed, and the ſlavery of the boy fully and clearly proved by perſons of undoubted character, and Mrs. Harding, upon whoſe ſuppoſed teſtimony great ſtreſs had been laid at the inquiry before the judges at their chambers, had been called upon by the boy, to attend the commiſſioners, that he might have the benefit of her teſtimony, which ſhe declined, telling him, that what ſhe could ſay would not make in his favor, but againſt him; and I ſent up the boy to be preſent at the trial, agreeable to my bond, in full expectation of having an end put to this very troubleſome buſineſs: But to my great mortification, it was again put off till the April term, upon the boy's being directed to ſwear, that this Mrs. Harding could declare ſomething greatly in his favor, which ſhe had hitherto been deterred from doing, from an apprehenſion of gaining ill-will thereby. This he did, though when firſt aſked, honeſtly declared that he did not know of any perſon who could ſay any thing in his favor; and the judges, as I have been informed, were the more ready to grant the indulgence, aſked, notwithſtanding his firſt anſwer, from this conſideration, that if they ſhould proceed to a trial, and the determination ſhould be in my favor, that whatever witneſſes might hereafter be procured would avail the boy but little, as he would then be out of the power of the court, and though a new trial ſhould be awarded, yet the judgment thereupon, if in favor of the boy, could not be enforced. This ſtrikes in a moſt pointed manner at the integrity or capacity of our own Judges, holding them up as perſons not to be truſted with the deciſion of a point of law depending upon one of our own acts of Aſſembly, and upon no other law whatever. But ſo it is, upon theſe grounds, the trial was put off till the next term, at which I muſt again appear in perſon, or procure ſome perſon of character to go in my ſtead with the boy.

Since the October term a propoſition has been made to a friend of mine by the committee, to have the boy bound to me till he arrives to the age of twenty-eight years. Having declined this generous propoſal, the matter now ſtands for a hearing at the April term. From this ſtate of facts ſome of which are ſufficient to rouſe the indignation of every perſon not warped by prejudice, it appears clearly that the matter of right is not the inquiry of thoſe honeſt well-meaning men, the committee, but the accompliſhment of their meaſures by any means whatever; and that they pay no regard to the injury or injuſtice which they are guilty of towards an individual.

This boy I found in ſlavery, and purchaſed him agreeable to the laws of Virginia, and have as abſolute a right to his ſervice, during life, as I have to the uſe of the coat which is on my back, and have as juſt a right to complain, if deprived of that ſervice, as I ſhould have were I robbed of my coat. But behold the conſequence, a ſet of men of whom I have no knowledge, with whom I have no connection, tell me that I muſt diſcharge him from my ſervice—and for what, pray? Why, truly, for no other good reaſon, than to gratify their pride and ſelf-love, and perhaps furniſh a ſubject of eulogy to their characteriſtic meeting, and a deſire to be thought better men and members of ſociety than others. But does their conduct in this inſtance prove them to be ſo? Have they not in the moſt wanton and unprovoked manner ſeized upon my property, and run me to an expence far greater than the value of that property, in ſupporting my right thereto? My expences ariſing from my detention in Philadelphia, when the *habeas corpus* was firſt ſerved upon me, the feeing of council, the execution of the commiſſion for the examination of my witneſſes, ſending the boy up to Philadelphia, and procuring a perſon to take charge of him at the October term, have ariſen far above fifty pounds; and my next trip cannot coſt me leſs than twenty-five pounds, beſides neglecting my other buſineſs. This is an oppreſſion too great a burden, too heavy for an individual to bear, and calls aloud for the interpoſition of government. Can a conduct which produces conſequences ſo oppreſſive and injurious, be dictated by a truly good heart? Can the actors be doing as they would be done by? I think not; and I cannot help concluding that the whole of this proceeding has been dictated by a vain, bigotted pride, and a love of oſtentation, and not by a truly benevolent principle.

But what ſhall I ſay when I turn my eyes towards the judges; when I conſider their ſtation I would figure to myſelf men free from connections, free from prejudices, having no eyes, no ears, but thoſe which the laws give them: But when I revolve in my mind, the manner in which I have been harraſſed, I am inclined to think the caſe is otherwiſe than I fancied. When I reflect that the point which they have aſſumed the deciſion of, is a queſtion of right between two perſons inhabiting another State, ariſing out of the particular laws of that State, and that buſineſs alone brought them for a ſhort time into the State where the controverſy happened, I am at a loſs for a civil expreſſion to convey my idea of their conduct, or the motives by which they appear to be influenced. To ſay in their juſtification, that it is only a matter of fact which may be inquired into by a jury as well in Pennſylvania as Virginia, is idle, and only fit to amuſe the ignorant. For from the facts ariſe the points of law, and how can the judges of Pennſylvania undertake to ſay what the laws of Virginia are upon thoſe facts? Will they in their juſtification ſay, that they could not truſt the judges of Virginia with the deciſion of ſo nice a point as that of liberty? Or will they ſay that they have a right of hearing and determining all and every matter of controverſy between the inhabitants of the State of Virginia, if any accident throws it into their power, to have their proceſs executed. If they ſupport the firſt, may we not juſtly conclude that they form their opinion of the Virginia judges, from a knowledge of themſelves. If they entertain the latter opinion, and attempt to put it in practice, it will in all probability produce very ſerious conſequences.

I am as much diſpoſed to lament the hard fate of any ſet of men, who are doomed to groan under the galling yoke of ſlavery, as any of the worthy judges, or members of the noble-minded committee; and when they can effect a general liberation of the black hoſt, which darkens the State of Virginia, I will forget my loſs, and partake with them in the joy and exultation which would reſult from an act ſo glorious, ſo ornamental to human kind. The fate of a memorial preſented to the Virginia Aſſembly, at their late ſeſſion by the ſociety of Quakers, praying ſuch an act, will ſhew that the Legiſlature of that State do not yet approve of the meaſure. It exerted ſuch a ſpirit of indignation as is not often experienced in that houſe, and was with difficulty ſaved from being treated with the laſt contempt. Can it be thought that they will ſuffer another State to do for them what they have rejected themſelves? Upon the whole, it appears to me, that the Judges of Pennſylvania have made a moſt inſolent and daring attack upon the ſovereign rights of Virginia, in taking upon themſelves to hear and decide a queſtion of right between two ſubjects of that State, which ariſes out of the particular laws of that State; and that I have been very wantonly and unjuſtly involved in a very heavy expence, from motives which cannot be juſtified, namely, to procure freedom to a perſon, whether by the laws of his country he be entitled to it or not. If this was not the expectation, why do the judges claim juriſdiction where they know perfectly well they have none? Why does the committee urge a determination there, if they do not expect a more favorable one than the laws intitle them to? Their money could fee council in this State as well as in Pennſylvania, and men of equal abilities and integrity. Their money could pay witneſſes for their attendance as well in Virginia as in Pennſylvania. In ſhort their money can do every thing as well in the one State as the other. Then why have they declined to bring the buſineſs forward in the State where the deciſion of it moſt properly belongs? Can it be aſcribed to any other cauſe than that they hope to find a prejudice, a prepoſſeſſion in the one court, which they have no hopes of meeting with in the other. And now let me aſſure

vou; that notwithſtanding I have, at ſo much expence, defended this proſecution, it is not becauſe I am an advocate for ſlavery, but becauſe I conſidered my rights as very unjuſtly invaded, and becauſe I did not conceive that I found that redreſs which is due to perſons of every denomination, from the quarter where alone they are to look for it. I found ſlavery eſtabliſhed in many of the States of America. I did not conceive, nor do I that any act of mine or of any ſet of private men, could have any influence upon a general eſtabliſhment. I ſtood in need of a waiting-man, and the country did not offer me a freeman calculated for that ſtation, I was conſtrained to take a ſlave, and will not be deprived of him by any junto of men in any State, nor even by any State, without a ſubmiſſion of my claim to the Aſſembly of Virginia, who alone have the right of liberating if they conceive it politic, thoſe, who by their laws, are the property of their citizens.

PHILIP DALBY.

Alexandria, March 27, 1786.

LONDON, December 1.

BY a gentleman arrived from an Oriental tour we are informed, that Arabia has again produced a prophet, and a warrior, who is beginning with ſucceſs the career of the impoſtor Mahomet. This man has already collected a large body of diſciples and followers from the various tribes of Arabs. He forbids his diſciples from pilgrimage to, or adoration at, the tomb of Mahomet, aſſerting, that the power of that prophet is now ſuperſeded by his miſſion. He has framed ſeveral new laws in addition to his predeceſſor's, which he ſays the depravity of mankind has rendered neceſſary, and that he has long ſince been appointed by the Supreme Power to work a reformation. He keeps his troops in the moſt exact diſcipline, and has already ſeized on ſeveral ſtrong poſts. It is ſuſpected that his firſt ſtep will be to fall on the caravan from the Porte to Mecca. The event of this pretender is uncertain, but he bids fair for ſucceſs. The Arabs, naturally of a fiery and turbulent diſpoſition, wanted only a chief to unite, and lead them from their deſerts. When we reflect, that from theſe people have ſprung conquerors, who have ſubdued the Eaſt, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it is not improbable that another uncommon revolution may take place.

Within theſe few days a humorous and ingenious trick was played off in the Borough, by three young fellows of reduced finances. An impulſe of hunger, very natural at the approach of dinner hour, brought on a conſultation, in which it appearing that the common ſtock did not exceed half a crown, theſe geniuſes reſolved to ſupply the deficiency by addreſs and management. With this intent they went to a tavern, and ordered an excellent dinner, giving particular direction that the landlord ſhould be very attentive to the quality of the claret, of which they called for half a dozen. While the waiter was making the neceſſary arrangements on the table, the gueſts were employed in cajoling him; and after deſiring him to be attentive and diligent, one of them gave him the half crown, as an earneſt of their future liberality. Poor Dick, thankful for the preſent favor, and almoſt bending under the load of imaginary future ones, never relaxed in his aſſiduity to the end of the entertainment. This was the time fixed for the execution of their project, and when the bill was brought they expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at the charge being ſo reaſonable. The only diſpute was who ſhould pay the bill, and the utmoſt alacrity was diſplayed, by each putting his hand in his pocket, and endeavouring to prevent the others from partaking of the expence. The contention was violent and perſevering, till at length, one of them propoſed a ſcheme for terminating the ſtruggle; he ſuggeſted that they ſhould *blindfold* the waiter; and place him in one end of the room, after which they were to withdraw and range themſelves at the other, and when Dick advanced, the firſt man he laid hold of ſhould have the honor of paying.—All cloſed with the propoſal, and honeſt Dick became an innocent, but chearful party in the impoſition. The knowing ones ſoon performed the operation, and while the waiter was mopping and tumbling about the room, they took the opportunity to withdraw without ceremony or interruption.—The landlord perceiving that the gentlemen were gone, and obſerving the waiter did not return with the money, immediately took the alarm, and running up into the room, was ſeized by his overjoyed domeſtic, who eagerly exclaimed, "Come, Sir, 'tis you are to pay the reckoning." The maſter then took the bandages from his eyes, and ſurveying the aſtoniſhed dupe with a look of chagrin and diſappointment, turned off with the laconic reply of—"By G——d, I thought ſo."

BOSTON, March 4.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday paſſed a Reſolve to appropriate the Revenue ariſing from the impoſt and exciſe, to ſatisfying the requiſitions of Congreſs.

The *Copper-Smiths* of the neighbouring towns have done us *much-evil*, by fabricating in large quantities and throwing into circulation pieces of baſe metal, reſembling the current copper coin of the Commonwealth. This ſeemingly petty buſineſs has ſo long been tranſacted with impunity, that it has encreaſed to an alarming degree, and ought to be diſcouraged and condemned by every conſiderate citizen. Several perſons, of the above deſcription, who have been boldly vending conſiderable quantities of this new ſpecies of merchandiſe in this town, were deemed worthy of judiciary cognizance and were puniſhed by fines according to their demerits. Stripped of the ill-gotten gains, it is to be hoped they will teach a ſalutary leſſon to all the brethren of the craft in their vicinity. In adopting this branch of buſineſs, they have probably evinced the truth of the old obſervation, that *Neceſſity is the Mother of Invention*; but while they thus proceed, in violation of honeſty and in defiance of law, they will do well to recollect, that the adage may be reverſed, and that very frequently *Invention is the Mother of Neceſſity*.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

A letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Feb. 12, contains the following frightful account: "Laſt Monday there was a melancholy ſcene acted here. A Negro ſlave, either out of his ſenſes, or poſſeſſed by a devil indeed, broke open his maſter's room, whence he took a large couteau, and immediately proceeded into a ſchool next door, where he inhumanly murdered a ſweet little girl: Two others he wounded in ſuch a manner, that it is thought they will not recover. He then went into the ſtreet, and gave chaſe to a gentleman on horſeback; but on finding he could not overtake him, he ſtopped, and puſhed into a houſe, the maſter of which fortunately was at home, and had poſted himſelf at the chamber door, in which his wife and three or four women had taken ſhelter. The wretch attacked the maſter of the houſe ſo quickly, that he could not procure any means of defence, except a chair. The Negro made ſeveral ſtrokes at him, which he parried with the chair. And watching an opportunity, ſtruck him with the leg of it on the forehead, which ſtunned him ſo that he fell down. Some aſſiſtance being had, he was properly ſecured. I have not been to ſee him, but it is ſaid he ſhews no ſigns of madneſs. It is not yet determined what dreadful death he ſhall ſuffer. Some ſay he will be broke alive, and then hung up in gibbets: Others that he will be burned. No death is too cruel for him—for after he had ſplit the child's ſkull, and thought it was dead, the little creature having attempted to crawl away upon its hands and feet, the inhuman monſter perceived it, returned, and gave it two or three ſtrokes on the neck, almoſt ſeparating the head from the body."

Another letter from the ſame place dated Feb. 19, ſays: "To-morrow a Negro man who committed a horrid murder here, is to be broke alive and then beheaded. His body is to be burned, and his head placed on a pole. A dreadful warning to other wretches."

Monſieur La Poivre, late Envoy from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to the King of Cochin-China, gives the following account of his viſiting Canton a few years ſince, viz.

"I now approach the period of my travels. Departing from the coaſts of Cochin-China, and directing my courſe towards the north-eaſt, I proceeded for China, which the Cochin-Chineſe call, with great reſpect, *Nuſe d'ai Ming—the Kingdom of the Great Luminary*. After ſome days navigation, before there was any appearance of land, I perceive along the horizon a foreſt of maſts, and ſoon after, an innumerable multitude of boats, which covered the ſurface of the water. Theſe were thouſands of fiſhermen, whoſe induſtry drew from the deeps ſubſiſtence for numbers. The land now began to riſe to my view: I advanced to the mouth of the river, ſtill amidſt crowds of fiſhers, throwing out their lines on every ſide. I entered the river of Canton; it is peopled like the land; its banks lined with ſhips at anchor; a prodigious number of ſmall craft are continually gliding along in every direction, ſome with ſails, others with oars, vaniſhing often ſuddenly from the ſight, as they enter the numberleſs canals, dug with amazing labor, acroſs extenſive plains, which they water and fertilize. Immenſe fields, covered with all the glory of the harveſt, with ſtately villages riſing to the eye, on every ſide, adorn the remoter view, whilſt mountains, covered with verdure, cut into terraſſes, and ſhaped into amphitheatres, form the back ground of this noble landſcape.

"I arrive at Canton, where new ſubjects for admiration ariſe; The noiſe, the motion, the crowd augments; the water, as well as the land, being every where covered with multitudes. Aſtoniſhed at the amazing appearance, I inquire into the number of inhabitants of this city and ſuburbs; and after comparing different accounts, find that they muſt amount at leaſt to eight hundred thouſand ſouls. My ſurprize, however, is greatly increaſed, when I learn that to the northward of Canton, about five leagues up the river, is a village named Fathan, which contains a million of inhabitants, and that every part of this great empire, extending about 600 leages from north to ſouth, and as much from [illegible] peopled in the ſame proportion."

The various letters lately publiſhed, ſaid to be received from gentlemen in the back country, ſtating the great probability of an Indian war in the ſpring, merit ſerious conſideration. It is hard to ſuppoſe that any perſon would be villainous enough to forge them, merely to ſpread an alarm. And if they are well founded, it would be a fatal miſtake to defer making preparations, until the Indians commenced depredations. The retention of the frontier poſts by the Britiſh, and the movements of the Indians, ſeem pregnant with dangers to the confederation.

Philadelphia at preſent affords an example of what is rarely to be met with. Amidſt a general ſcarcity of money, the rates of a variety of articles continue as high as when money abounded here. Some, it is true, have fallen: But none in proportion to the ſcarcity of caſh. Houſe rent is conſiderably reduced—but it is ſtill ſo high in many places, as to render it impoſſible for tenants to acquit themſelves of their obligations to their landlords.

ALEXANDRIA, March 30.

The General Court of the State of New-Hampſhire, have lately paſſed an Act, complying with the Requiſition of Congreſs of the 27th of September, 1785.

The Legiſlature of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations have finally complied with the Requiſition of Congreſs reſpecting the Impoſt.

DIED.] Mr. MICHAEL M'MAHAN, Barber.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Ship Briſtol, J. Earle, from Philadelphia; Sloop Judith, ——, New-England.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Betſy, P. Brown, for Morlaix; Schooner Pilgrim, M. Sunonſon, New England.

☞ On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, now kept at the South-Eaſt Corner of Water and Prince Streets, oppoſite Col. Hooe's Dwelling-Houſe, a Variety of Dry-Goods, Rum, &c.

PHILIP MARSTELLER, V. Maſter.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 26s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.
Hemp, 40 s. per Ditto.	Molaſſes, 1/10 per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 28 s. per Barrel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 45 s. to 50 s. per Ct.
Wheat, 5/6 per Buſhel.	Salt, 3s. per Buſhel, by Retail.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/8 per Gallon.	Corn, 4s. per Buſhel.
Windward Rum, 3 s. per Ditto.	Exchange, 40.

FOR ROTTERDAM,

THE Brig JANE, MOSES TURNER, Maſter, now lying in this port, and will ſail by the 20th of next month.—She will take in on freight about 50 hogſheads of tobacco, at the rate of Seven Pounds, ſterling, per ton; and has good accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSIAH WATSON and CO.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

FOR BOURDEAUX,

The Ship BRISTOL,

JOHN EARLE, Maſter.—She has elegant accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail by the 10th of April next.—For paſſage only apply to Meſſrs. WATSON and CO. or the Maſter on board at the County Wharf.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

FOR SALE,

TENERIFF Wine in pipes.	Bar-Iron by the ton,
Fayal ditto in ditto,	Nails from 4d. to 20d. by the caſk.
Port ditto in hogſheads,	A neat aſſortment of Manchester ſtuffs for Summer wear, &c.
Weſt-India rum in ditto,	
Muſcovado ſugar,	
Queen's ware in crates,	

Alſo, for ſale in fee-ſimple, ſome improved and unimproved lots; and ſeveral on Water and Gibbon ſtreets, on ground rent for ever.—Caſh or tobacco for the above goods, and the time of payment for the lots made eaſy, by applying to

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

☞ Wanted on CHARTER for France, a veſſel from 300 to 350 hogſheads.

To be rented for one or more years, and entered on immediately,

The Houſe lately occupied by SAMUEL ARELL, as Vendue-Store.—Apply to DAVID ARELL or the ſubſcriber.

R. COPPER.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

POETRY.

On SUICIDE.

WHEN fate, in angry mood, has frown'd,
And gather'd all her ſtorms around,
The ſturdy Romans cry,
e great, who'd be releas'd from pain,
ls on his ſword, or opes a vein,
And bravely dares to die.

t know, beneath life's heavy load,
ſharp affliction's thorny road,
'Midſt thouſand ills that grieve,
here dangers threaten, cares infeſt,
here friends forſake, and foes moleſt,
'Tis braver far to live."

William Buddicom,

Mr. ANDREW WALES's, near Captain Harper's Wharf,

s imported in the brig Alexandria, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, a variety of GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms or caſh or country produce, viz.

IVERPOOL blown ſalt, candles by the box, ſpikes, all kinds of flooring nails, ſpriggs, ch hooks, broad and narrow hoes, ditto carpen- axes, carpenters' tools in boxes aſſorted, grid- s, fleſh-forks, marlinſpikes, hooks and thim- s, ſhovels, ſpades, all kinds of nails, &c. ſuitable a ſhipchandler, Dutch ovens, iron pots, ſtone s of 1, 2 and 3 gallons each, Scotch barley in s, oatmeal in ditto, hats by the box, woollens perly aſſorted, Manchester goods by the box rted for ſmall ſtores, ſeine and mullet twine, cks of all ſorts, ſail needles, Whitechapel ditto, es, romals, teas, a few crates of blue and queen's re properly aſſorted, tarpaulin canvas, ſail ditto n No. 1 to 8, a box containing 12 patterns of s, a few patent medicines, ſix complete Hadley's adrants, with many other articles too tedious to tion.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Y authority of an Act of Aſſembly, empowering the Subſcribers to ſell the real eſtate of the late HN MILLS, Eſq; for the purpoſe of paying debts; will be expoſed to ſale on Saturday the of April next, at noon, to the higheſt bidder, he premiſes, an half acre LOT of GROUND adjoining the town of Colcheſter, well ſituated buſineſs, with a commodious houſe on it, con- ing a large front ſtore, counting and lodging ns, adapted for an extenſive retail buſineſs, and ry convenient out-houſes, all put lately into ir, and now occupied by Meſſrs. Huie and Reid: on the 18th following, being the Tueſday of fax April court week, will be ſold in like man- on the premiſes, at noon, that elegant and well roved SEAT of the late John Mills, Eſq; wn by the name of Shuter's-Hill, within a mile Alexandria, and commanding an extenſive and tiful proſpect of the town, river and adjacent ntry, equalled by few and exceeded by none in State.—This contains between 19 and 20 acres nd, conſiſting partly of meadow and partly of nd, has on it a large and convenient dwelling- ſe, with kitchen, ſtables, other out-houſes and len, fit for the accommodation of a genteel fami- —The terms of ſale are, one-fourth to be paid in months, one-fourth in nine, one-fourth in twelve, the remainder in fifteen months after the day le.—Bond and approved ſecurity will be re- ed of the purchaſers, to bear intereſt from the of ſale if payment be not punctually made.

ROBERT T. HOOE,
CHARLES SIMMS,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Adminiſtrators.

lexandria, Feb. 9, 1786.

AN away an indented Iriſh Servant LAD, named NICHOLAS GLINN, of a light com- on, about 15 years of age, has black hair, a on his forehead and leg, a little knock-kneed, full in the face when ſpoke to, and is fond of a : His clothes are a dark jacket and trouſers.— ran away at the ſame time, an apprentice to Mr. am Paton, named ROBERT BARNES, a , of a pale complexion, about 18 years of as dark hair, 5 feet 5 inches high, and is by taylor.—Whoever will take up ſaid Run- and return them to their Maſters, WILLI- PATON and JONATHAN SWIFT, ſhall for GLINN One, Guinea reward, and for reaſonable charges.

ald rece March 14, 1786.
rm: and I was co.

A Liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Alexandria, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the 5th day of April next.

A.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Charles Alexander.

B.

James Bradly, Mr. Brown, John Bradſhaw, Adam Buds, Mary Buckland 2, Peter Bayonne, Thomas Bartley, Humphrey B. Brook 2, Thomas Barklay, Doctor William Baker 2.

C.

Richard Clark 2, Capt. Henry Carbury, Capt. Thomas Conoly, Monica Clifford, Martin Cockburn, Gerrard T. Conn, James Collins, George Cherrell.

D.

Mr. Dickſon, Bennet Dyſon, William Gra Duzzand, Peter Daggen, George Dent, jun. Peter Dow, Baldwin Dade, Walter Dorſett, John Day.

E.

George Evans, Mary Eſtave.

F.

Thomas Fitzhugh, William Fitzhugh, Henry Fitzhugh, jun. John Fitzhugh, Gerrard Fouke, Robert Fulton.

G.

Arthur Goffey, James Gilkiſon, Samuel Gormly, John Gardiner Wright, Rev. D. Griffith, George Gilpin 2, John Graham, Joſhua Gregg.

H.

William Harper 2, John Hickman, Elizabeth Hunter, Joſeph Hague, John Hague, Capt. Robert Hume, Peter Hillenman.

J.

Charles Jones, James Johnſton, Edward Jones, Iſaac Jacobſon, James Irvine, Gilbert Inclay.

K.

Charles Gay, alias George Knox, William Keith, Daniel Kidd.

L.

Joſeph Lane, Mr. Liſle, John Luke, John Long, Henry Le Boſquet.

M.

Maurice Morarty, George M'Cean, Richard Marrat, Elizabeth Maſtin, Charles Morris, William Marry 2, William Mitchall, Thomas Moore, ſen. John Maſon, Cleon Moore, Philip Marſteller, Alexander M'Dougal, Thomas M'Clan.

N.

John Nielſon, Michael Nowland, Duncan Newen.

O.

Michael Oſburne.

P.

John Pemberton, James Parſons, Philip Poyer, Michael Pepper, Phipps and Cornthwaite, John Patty.

Q.

William Quin, Richard Quirk.

R.

Ignatius Ryan, Robert Reſton.

S.

Charles Simms, Daniel Sanders, Jacob Sloats, Michael Swoope 3, Louiſa Shuter, John Sohertill, Stephen Sprague, William Smith, John Stewart.

T.

Charles Turner 2, William Tebbs, Ludwig Triſler, Daniel Twogood, Mr. Thomas, Samuel Luther, jun. 2, John Taylor 2, Lawrence Thomlinſon.

W.

James White, William Wright 2, John Walmſly, George Waldeon, Frank Womidre, R. Waſhington, John Wilkinſon, William Wilſon, Thomas Wilſon, Johanna Ward.

Z.

Simon Zane.

N. B. The truſting letters out of this Office heretofore, having been attended with great trouble and inconvenience, the Poſt-Maſter is reſolved to let no letter go in future without the *Ready-Money*.

Alexandria, March 21, 1786.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that ſhe purpoſes opening a ſchool on Monday the 3d of April, oppoſite Mr. Jonathan Swift's ſtore, and next door to Mr. Joſeph Janney's, on Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, where young ladies may be taught, reading, writing and needle work, and to ſmall children, boys and girls, will be paid equal attention. Such ladies and gentlemen, as are pleaſed to favor her with the tuition of their children, may depend on her aſſiduity, and ſtricteſt attention to the improvement of their morals. She hopes that from her former ſucceſs in the like undertaking, for ſeveral years in the city of Charleſton, her conduct in the preſent, will ever meet the approbation and encouragement of all her employers.

N. B. A few young ladies from the country will be accommodated as boarders.

CHRISTIAN SMITH.

Alexandria, March 23, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have removed from the ſtore they lately kept on Fairfax-ſtreet, to the wooden ſtore on HOOE's Wharf, where they have to ſell by wholeſale,

A VARIETY of DRY-GOODS, JAMAICA SPIRITS, NEW-ENGLAND RUM, BAR IRON, PIMENTO, GINGER, &c.—They will be much obliged to thoſe whoſe balances are due, to call and pay, or at leaſt give ſpecialties for the amount.—The law limiting credits to ſix months, bearing ſo particularly hard on the merchants only, we hope will be a ſufficient apology for this requeſt. We will rent the STORE we lately kept, for the remainder of the year, about ſix months.

Alexandria, March 16, 1786.

One Hundred LOTS of

GROUND, ſome of which are 40 by 176 feet 5 inches, ſituated on Queen, Princeſs and Oronoko ſtreets, adjoining the property I rented to the Rev. Dr. Griffith, not more than 450 yards from the public Warehouſes, Ferry and ſome of the moſt frequented wharves in Alexandria, and adjacent to the beſt water in or near this town.—The title is indiſputable and clear of all incumbrances whatever, which circumſtance muſt render ſaid Lots more valuable than moſt of the property adjoining this town. Any perſon wanting to become an adventurer in this riſing and flouriſhing place for the whole or any part of ſaid property, will be treated with on the moſt advantageous terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who will ſhew the plot and premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

Jan. 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,
In Fee-Simple,

A VERY valuable LOT, advantageouſly ſituated on Prince-ſtreet.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.

TO cover this ſeaſon at the Rocks, Berkeley County, four miles below Snickers's Gap, the thorough bred horſe YOUNG SPOT, fifteen hands and one inch high, and complete in every reſpect, imported laſt October, by Mr. Hyde of Frederickſburg.—The following pedigree will prove him to be as high bred as any horſe in England.—The original may be ſeen here, and runs in the following words—"The cheſnut horſe I ſold Mr. Hyde was bred as follows: He was got by Edmund Turnor, Eſquire's, horſe Spot; Spot was got by the Duke of Ancaſter's horſe Blank, which covered at ten guineas a mare; Spot's dam was got by Mr. Martindale's old horſe Regulus, which won nine King's plates; the cheſtnut horſe's dam was got by Jig, and Jig by the Duke of Bolton's Goliah, which here won nine King's plates; his grand-dam by Tom Jones, his great grand-dam by Young Grey Hound; Tom Jones was got by Old Partner, which horſe covered at ten guineas a mare; Tom Jones's dam was got by True Blue, his grand-dam by Cyprus, out of the Duke of Rutland's Bonny Black mare, which won Hambleton's guineas when thirty-ſix ſtarted.—This is a true pedigree, Witneſs my hand,

SAMUEL TROUT.

Elkington Lincolnſhire, July 9, 1785."

Young Spot will cover at Three Guineas a mare, the money or produce to be paid before the mares are taken away.—Good paſturage ſhall be provided and all poſſible care taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be ſtolen or go away.

JAMES WORMELEY.

March 10, 1786.

LANDS for ſale.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of valuable PATENT LANDS on the different branches of the Ohio and Great-Kanhawa rivers; the fertility of the ſoil is equal in quality to any in the weſtern country. The rapid emigrations to the Kanhawa, together with the promiſing proſpect of a ſpeedy communication between that and the heads of James and Potomack rivers, muſt of courſe give the ſettlements there a priority to any in that country. Military or Loan-Office Certificates, at their paſſing value, will be received in payment, and a conſiderable credit on bond with approved ſecurity for part of the purchaſe; or I will exchange for lands either in Fairfax or Loudon Counties.

JOHN ALLISON.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

The

ALEX

(VOL. III.)

FOR SALE,

TENERIFF Wine in pipes.
Fayal ditto in ditto,
Port ditto in hogſheads,
Weſt-India rum in ditto,
Muſcovado ſugar,
Queen's ware in crates,
Bar-Iron
Nails from
by the ca
A neat aſſor
cheſter
mer wear,

Alſo, for ſale in fee-ſimple, ſome imp improved lots; and ſeveral on Water ſtreets, on ground rent for ever.—C for the above goods, and the time of the lots made eaſy, by applying to

WILLIAM HUN

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

☞ Wanted on CHARTER for ſel from 300 to 350 hogſheads.

FOR ROTTERD

THE Brig JANE, M NER, Maſter, now port, and will ſail by the month.—She will take about 50 hogſheads of tob rate of Seven Pounds, ton; and has good accommodations f Apply to the Maſter on board, or to WATSON and CO.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

FOR BOURDEA

The Ship BRI JOHN EARLE, Maſte elegant accommodations gers, and will ſail by the 10th of April paſſage only apply to Meſſrs. WATSO or the Maſter on board at the County Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

To be rented for one or more years, an immediately,

The Houſe lately occ by SAMUEL ARELL, as Vendue-St to DAVID ARELL or the ſubſcriber.

E.

Alexandria, March 30, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Gr Rent in this town, Hooe and Harri

Alexandria, March 2, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſ dealings at their ſtore in this again requeſted to make payment, on o firſt day of April, to JOHN ALLISO empowered to ſettle the ſame, for after t indulgence can be given.—Thoſe to who owe, will pleaſe to call and receive payt thoſe indebted to their ſtore at Boyd' pleaſe to ſettle with Mr. JOHN DALRY is empowered to give final diſcharges, what may be due by them there.

HUNTER, ALLISON

*** This is not to be repeated after th mentioned.

Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1786.

We have three conv Store-Houſes to let year.

HOOE and HARR

Alexandria, March 9, 1786.